The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,337—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L. DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	28th April
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell.	5th May.
L. CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	12th ,,
— KHIVA	2939	450	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard.	26th ,,
				Tuesday.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L. ROHILLA	3560	700	W. Barratt	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	13th ,,
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	20th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BRINDISI	3342	550	G. Lee	5th May.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. C. Babot	19th ,,
KHEDIVE	3893	600	F. S. Tomlin	2nd June.
ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	16th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 22, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 28th on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class	K 300 } Including	I Class	K 320 } including
II do.	310 } wines.	II do.	330 } wines.
III do.	150 } with food.	III do.	155 } with food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Monday, 1st May, 1882.
GIAVA, on Monday, 15th May, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route, K 95	Brighton Route K 80
	II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 58
From Naples,	I do.	do. .. 115	do. .. 120
	II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO.'S

EXTRA ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER "GIAVA."
2,000 Tons, 400 H.P., will sail for
NAPLES, GENOA AND MARSEILLES
on the 15th May, 1882.

THIS New Steamer is fitted out with the latest improvements for Passenger accommodation.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bombay, 4th April, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,391	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION next	G. Mahoney			8th June.

They will perform the ... SPEED, thus reducing ... to BRINDISI ... to 21 days ...

Pas... dis...

S. S.	Captain			
MERTON HALL	J. Verril	4,100	500	4th May.
WIRTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,789	400	9th May.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	25th June
SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2,700	400	15th July.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

CLAN LINE.

THE following sailings have been fixed:—

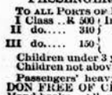
	Tons.		
CLAN LAMONT	2,100	for Liverpool	about 26th inst.
CLAN GORDON	2,200	,, Liverpool	,, 15th prox.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	,, London	,, 15th ,,
CLAN MACLEAN	2,400	,, Liverpool	,, 31st ,,

Passage money to London or Liverpool ....Rs. 450

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

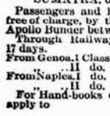
FOR COAST AND COMPTA.



S. S. PEARL will SAIL positively on THURSDAY, the 27th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Hurnee, Rutnagherry, Jytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, Chupra, Marmagon, Carwar, and Compta.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE,
No. 14, Meadow Street. Agent, s. s. Pearl.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. INDIA.
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P. nom.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA, OR OVERLAND TO LONDON *VIA* EITHER PORT.



THIS steamer will sail as above on the 13th May.

Fare to Naples or Genoa .....Rs. 400
,, to London *via* either port. ,, 500

Heavy baggage will be sent on to Liverpool without extra charge

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1882. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sails on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 25th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KERBELA, 1,937 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 18-2, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bunlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 25th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 28th April, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 27th April, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 20th April, 1882 Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intend d exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "SUNRISE" from LONDON are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claim will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents for Captain and Owners s. s. "Sunrise."
Bombay, 22nd April, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW SEASON'S CROP, 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
ROUGH SCOTCH OATMEAL,
in 2 lb. Tins.
CASH EIGHT ANNAS.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

UNSWEETENED GIN
TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands, (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	,,	100	1	12
	,,	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	,,	100	1	12
	,,	250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	,,	100	2	0
	,,	250	4	0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	,,	100	2	8
	,,	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	,,	100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	,,	100	2	4
	,,	250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	,,	100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANNOUNCEMENT,
SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED,
TREACHER & COMPANY'S
REVISED PRICE CURRENT
OF
WINES AND SPIRITS,
BEERS, LIQUORS, &c.,
OILMAN'S STORES,
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c.,
AND
TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES.

Copies free on application to the several establishments.

TREACHER & CO. (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, from 1st May next, the very desirable BUNGALOW, with a detached bungalow, on Cumbala Hill, lately vacated by Brigade-Surgeon Cooke. It has two separate entrances, and has a very large compound, and a charming view of the sea on the west. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUCHMUNDAS RADHAKISSON has CONTRACTED to SELL his BUNGALOW known as "THE CLOISTER," situate on Malabar Hill, Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvie, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Muncherjee Dhunjibhoy Readymoney, and partly by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Thootee, on the west by a road leading from Mahaluxmi Nepean Road to Malabar Point, on the north by the property of Mrs. De Ga, and on the south by the property of the Revd. John Wilson, and which said ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 32, and in the books of the Municipal Assessor under No. 218, and now in the occupation of J. M. Grigor, Esq. All persons having any claim upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 21st day of April, 1882.

TOBIN & ROUGHTON,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 29th April, 1882, at 3 p. m., for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December, 1881.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Bombay, 21st April, 1882. Secretary.

LADIES'
LAWN-TENNIS SHOES,
fitted with best India-rubber soles.

Brown Canvas, with leather toe cap and cross bands. Invaluable for Mahableshwar and the Hills.

Cash, Rs. 7-12. Credit, Rs. 8-8.

	Rs.	as.
Black Morocco, to tie	8	8
Black Kid, to tie	9	8

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON
AND
TAYLOR'S
WHISKY

Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Glen Isla.

THOMSON
AND
TAYLOR'S
WHISKY

Is a pure and wholesome spirit.

THOMSON
AND
TAYLOR'S
WHISKY,

Recommended to those who enjoy a really good Whisky PEG.

Price Rs. 23 per doz. or Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S

CASH. Per doz. Quarts Rs.	as.			CASH, Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Chablis... 10	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine		
19	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Beaune... 10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.		
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Macon ... 12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.		
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Pommard... 12	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.		
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Chambertin. 16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.		
19	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE	...Barsac ... 10	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.		
23	8	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.		
31	8	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ... Very rich and fine ...	17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.		

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IRON-FRAME PIANOS.
AMERICAN ORGANS.
HARMONIUMS.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE HIRE PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Terms and illustrated price lists free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR
Have always on hand a good assortment of
"TOILET REQUISITES,"
comprising:

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

WASHING FABRICS.

26 in. LANGTRY TWILLENA, PLAIN COLORS, 12 As. per yard.
CAMBRIDGE, SKY, PEACOCK, NAVY PINK, CORAL, BLACK, CREAM.

26 in. FANCY GALATEAS—12 As. per yard.
COLOURS—NARROW BLUE STRIPE, MEDIUM BLUE STRIPE, NARROW PIN...

31 in. FRENCH FOULARDINES, CHECKE...
COLOURS—LIGHT BLUE

31 in ...

ESPLANADE HOTE...
BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.	STATIONERY.
PICTURES.	INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.	BINOCULARS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.	ALBUMS.
'XMAS CARDS.	LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL
BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.

STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Desideratum BICYCLE by Harrington & Co., Wolverhampton. Driving wheel 50 inches, improved ball bearings, Patent non-corrosive spokes. Price Rs. 150. Apply to WM. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA
SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT OF 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 250,000.
In 1,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each.

Rs. 50 to be paid on application, Rs. 100 on allotment, and the balance in Calls of not more than Rs. 50 per share, each call subject to one month's notice.

DIRECTORS:
Hon'ble Rao Bahadoor GOPALROW HURRY DESHMUKH.
ISAAC ALCOCK, Esq. (Alcock Ashdown and Co., Engineers Harbour Defence Work, Bombay).
D. GOSTLING, Esq., C.E., F.R.I.B.A. (Member, Municipal Corporation, Bombay).
HUNMUNTRAM PITTY, Esq. (Director, The Parell S. & W. Co.)

BANKERS:
The AGRA BANK, Limited.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. PRESCOT and WINTER.

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS & AGENTS:
Messrs. JAMES SCOTT & Co.

OFFICES:
6, Rampart Row.

THIS Company has been formed to purchase and take over the Cotton Spinning Works, Properties, and Machinery, now in course of erection at Chinchpoogly, on the Island of Bombay, and belonging to Messrs. James Scott & Co., Merchants, 6, Rampart Row, an agreement made between Messrs. James Scott & Co., the vendors on the one part and on behalf of the Company of the other part, dated the 3rd of April, 1882. Copies of the abovementioned Agreement and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors in Bombay, and all other information required by intending Subscribers can be obtained at the offices of the Agents, 6, Rampart Row.

The Directors have resolved to spin the lower numbers of yarns, from the cheapest class of cotton, mixed with the better class of waste, which other Companies cannot use for the finer counts. Taking into consideration the low price of the raw material, coupled with a great saving in labour, a very handsome profit is expected.

The position of this Company is entirely exceptional, as the Agents only get 10 per cent. upon the net profits declared. 500 shares have already been subscribed, the other half(500) is offered to the public.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MANGO SEASON.—Orders registered for regular supplies of the finest MAZAGON MANGOES.—H. HAMILTON and Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, Bombay.

MANGOES (ALPHONSO).—We are supplying this splendid fruit to our constituents as in former seasons.—WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street.

CHEROOTS and CIGARS—Dawson's, Thomson's, Havannahs, Dindiguls and Burmahs, for flavour and exquisiteness unrivalled.—N.C. DALAL, 6, Church Gate-street.

ON VIEW, Hon'ble Sir MICHAEL WESTROPP'S valuable household furniture, piano, horses, carriages, &c., at Malabar Hill.

WANTED, two CLERKS at Rs. 30 per month. Good handwriting indispensable. Address Z., care of this paper.

BERLIN BEER "MOABIT."—Further shipment to hand, in superb condition, Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PONY, TRAP and HARNESS for SALE—Pony fast and good in harness or saddle, Trap in very good order. Apply H. P., care of this paper.

WANTED, for an outstation, a NATIVE or EURASIAN BOOK KEEPER, efficient by double entry. Apply to ROGERS & Co.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN BOOK-KEEPER, must have good character and be quick at accounts. Apply "G. K.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

DAWSON'S Prime per 100 Re. 1-12, second to none in quality and finish. Trial orders solicited. HOWARD and Co., 30, Meadow-street.

LOST, from Sassoon's Reformatory, Girgaum, on Sunday last a white Bull-Terrier Bitch; answers to the name of "Vixen." A reward will be given. X.

FOR SALE, splendid nickel... BICYCLE... Rs.200. Re...

TO... half... B...

Club. Ga... ROWLAND.

MAHABLESHWAR... Comfortable Phaetons... from Framjee Ardaseer, Mall Poona at a very moderate rate.

COOLIE-CYCLES.—The undersigned... for the Patentee receive orders for the above... or double, as per sketch, which appeared in the "Gra... 25th March, 1881. Specimens in use can be seen on appli... tion.—SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

FOR SALE, a handsome Arab HORSE, age 7, 14 hands, believed sound, very showy, carries a lady, and goes in single and double harness. Price Rs. 800. Apply to Surgeon Major BANKS, Ahmedabad, city.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—In spite of all worthless imitations sold at a little cheaper rate, we shall maintain the high reputation of our genuine machines which have the largest and unprecedented sales in the world. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN in England, interested in the study of INDIAN BIRDS, will be glad to correspond with any responsible person who will kindly undertake to make a collection for him in any of the districts around Bombay. Reply to "J. L.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

FIDO'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON COOKING STOVES and KITCHEN RANGERS with Boiler combined. The undersigned Agents for the Patentee receive orders for the above, single and double acting. These Stoves are used in one of the largest Hotels in India. 50 to 60 per cent. saving in fuel. Messrs. SWIFT & FARROW, Agents, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ICES, TEA, COFFEE, Aerated Waters, Sandwiches, &c., at PEARCE'S also at the Coffee Rooms, Young Men's C. A., opposite Sailor's Home.

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Bacon and... Butter, fre... Brown Oa... American... Breakfast T... Ox Tongue i... Soups of all k... Jams of all k... Orange Marm... Oxford Sausa... Do. Bologne Sause... Do. Irish Sausages... Potted Meats o... Do. Artichokes... Asparagus, finest... Do. Do. Mushroom, French... Do. black... Peas, French, per t... Truffles in bottles... Tart-fruits of all kind... Cal... Jelly, per...

Comsy, General's Office, Bom...

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	C. of Dunfries	Parkhouse...	Liverpool.

The steamer Arrow, Ringheim, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Deccan, to London, &c.
Steamer China, to London, &c.
Steamer Petriana, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

April

ARRIVALS.

20 Ganges (s) .....Andrews....London, March 15.
Columbian (s) ....Baldwin.....Bombay, April 11.
Scindia (s).....Stone .....Bombay, March 29.
City of Calcutta(s)McNeil .....Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

April 20.—Steamers Sir John Lawrence, Inventor and Indus. Schooner Messina.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes (s)—5 cases drugs, D. S. Kemp and Co.
Ancona (s)—17 cases plate glass, Watson and Co ; 13 cases lamps and toys, Essa Ebrahim ; 40 drums paints, Robert T. Buce ; 25 cases champagne and 10 cases brandy, Lyon and Co ; 10 cases wine, Bolton and Co ; 23 cases port and 5 cases moselle, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Sumatra (s)—30 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
France (s)—55 cases wine, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Hughenden (s)—2 cases brandy, Sawyer and Co ; 38 cases gin, Rajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 37 cases gin, Sorabjee Cowasjee.
Sunrise (s)—4,107 plates hard spelter and 50 cases brass sheets, Owen and Okell ; 2 cases glassware, Bhanjee Veerjee ; 100 barrels pitch and 9 runlets tar, Rajbhoy Ookabhoy ; 142 boxes window glass Allybhoy Noorbhoy ; 5 cases varnish, Ebramjee Essoofbhoy ; 1,000 barrels cement, Ewart Latham and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore (s)—1 puncheon brandy, Pestonjee and Co.
Manilla (s)—179 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla (s)—466 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 215 cases brandy, 152 cases claret and 270 cases champagne, Treacher and Co ; 40 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 3 hogsheads claret, Thomson and Taylor.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Dumfries—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Brampton—117 bales cotton, Heeramnd Kheldass.
County of Caithness—200 bales cotton, Bean Ashley and Co.
Bean Umah—450 bales cotton, William Bell and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers ; 250 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Cape Comorin—125 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Clan Lamont (s)—3,200 cwts wheat and 100 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 42 bales wool, Piarjee Khan Mahamed ; 27 bales cotton, Gokuldas Luckhmunsee ; 25 cwts coir yarn, James Scott and Co.
Pharos (s)—840 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraj and Co ; 760 cwts wheat, Hirjee Sajee ; 46 bales hemp and 49 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 100 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co ; 121 bales cotton and 85 bales wool, Hunichund Fuckerchund.
Merton Hall (s)—2,144 cwts wheat, Damodur Khimjee ; 4 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee ; 76 bales cotton, Khutowmull Tolaram ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 20 bales wool, Premjee Ramjee.
M. Bedlington (s)—97 bales cotton, Guneshdass Bhugwandass ; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 36 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee.
Muskata (s)—1,300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co.
Petriana (s)—200 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 800 cwts wheat, Mugneeram Munsookdass ; 886 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee.
Hampshire (s)—325 bales cotton, Peerbhoy Damjee.

FOR LONDON.

Darlington (s)—65 cwts coir yarn, Roysee Amerchund ; 130 cwts myrabolams, Ruttonsee M ejee ; 74 cwts horns, Manuckjee Merwanjee ; 4 cwts fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Parpia ; 5 bales hides, Mahomed Hoosein Assonbhoy ; 40 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Russoolbhoy ; 11 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 19 bales hides, Natha Essa ; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 2 cases tortoise shells, Currim Huseon ; 10 bales skins, Bhimjee Mejee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 141 cwts turmeric, Megjee Mooljee ; 121 cwts oilmanm. Dattoobhoy Dossa ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Deccan (s)—1,199 bales cotton, 254 packages coffee, 192 packages wheat and 2,181 packages galls, the P. and O. Co.
China (s)—270 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 309 bags myrabolams, Robertson Brothers and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Abyssinian—600 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.
North Durham (s)—180 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers.
Napier (s)—200 bales cotton, John Fleming and Co.
Regent (s)—200 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Sunbeam (s)—53½ cwts linseed, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Lily (s)—7,200 cwts wheat, L. Singer and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

... Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

...ETWERP.

... Gaddum and Co ; 150 cwts

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...EWETT, B. V. R. C.

...April 25.

...ed to return their rifles and ...Head-quarters as soon as pos...ction by the chief civil master

...rs are informed that the helmets issued ...corps are only to be worn when in uniform.
...e Commandant announces with deep regret ...e death of Surgeon Major Hughes, Honorary Surgeon Major of the Corps. The funeral will take place at 7-30 a. m. this (Tuesday) morning at Sewree. Members attending are requested to do so in uniform.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 12.)

Mr. H. Savage, Offg. Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr in charge of the Rampore Hat Div. of the Beerbhoom district, is transferred to Mynensinuh.

Mr. A. H. Collins, Asst. Mag. and Collr. in charge of the Govindpore Div. of the Manbhoom district, is transferred to Beerbhoom.

Mr. R. F. Rampini, Dist. and Sessions Judge of Dacca, is allowed leave for one month and eight days from 24th inst.

Mr. G. G. Depy, Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr., Monghyr, is appointed to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge of Decca, during the absence, on priuilege leave, of Mr. R. F. Rampini.

Mr. H. C. Williams is appointed to be temporarily a Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr. of the Second Grade, from 1st Jan. last, vice Mr. S. Jacob.

Mr. T. J. Murray is appointed to be temporarily a Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr. of the Second Grade, from 1st Jan. last, vice Mr. H. C. Williams.

Mr. R. Cornish is appointed to be temporarily a Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr. of the Second Grade, from 1st Jan. last., vice Mr. T. J. Murray.

Mr. J. Boxwell, Mag. and Collr., Durbhunga, is appointed to be a Mag. and Collr. of the First Grade, with effect from the 25th March, vice Mr. W. S. Wells, retired.

Mr. E. J. Barton, Mag. and Collr., Jessore, is appointed to be a Mag. and Collr. of the Second Grade, from 25th March, 1882, vice Mr. J. Boxwell.

Mr. E. H. Ruddock, Offg. Mag. and Collr., Rajshahye, is appointed to be a Mag. and Collr. of the Third Grade, from the 25th March, vice Mr. E. J. Barton.

Mr. C. J. Quinn, Offg. Mag. and Collr., Sarun, is appointed to be a Mag. and Collr. of the Third Grade, from 1st May.

Mr. G. G. Depy. Tempy. Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr. of the First Grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 25th March, vice Mr. E. H. Ruddock.

Mr. E. R. Henry, is appointed to be a Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr. of the First Grade, from 1st May.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, is appointed to be temporarily a Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr. of the First Grade, from 25th March, vice Mr. G. G. Depy.

Mr. T. J. Murray, Tempy. Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collt. of the Second Grade, is confirmed in that grade, from 25th March, vice Mr. G. G. Depy.

Mr. R. Cornish, Tempy. Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr. of the Second Grade, is confirmed in that grade from 1st May.

Mr. W. H. M. Gun, is appointed to be temporarily a Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr. of the Second Grade, from 25th March vice Mr. T. J. Murray.

Mr. H. Gillon is appointed to be temporarily a Joint Mag. and Depy. Collr. of the Second Grade, from 1st May, vice Mr. R. Cornish.

Capt. H. Boileau, Cant. Mag. of Dinapore, on leave, is appointed to be an Asst. Comsr. of the Second Grade, from 21st June, vice Capt. A. E. Gordon.

In modification of the orders of the 21st June last, Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Asst. Comsr. on leave, is appointed to be temporarily an Asst. Comsr. of the Second Grade, from 21st June, vice Capt. H. Boileau.

Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Financial Dept., is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. A. Mackenzie, from 17th April.

Mr. H. G. Cooke, Tempy. Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr., First Grade, is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. A. Forbes.

Mr. Cooke will continnue to act until further orders as Mag. and Collr. of Noakholly.

Mr. J. Kelleher, is appointed to be temporarily a Joint-Mag. and Depy. Collr. of the First Grade, vice Mr. H. G. Cooke.

Mr. C. M. Wintle, O. Assist. Supt. of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to the district of Noakholly.

Mr. H. Clogstoun, is appointed to act until further orders, as an Asst. Supdt. of Police, and is posted to the district of Shahabad.

Mr. F. Clarke, Barrister-at-Law, Secy. to Govt., is allowed leave on private affairs for six month.

Mr. E. H. Palmer, Port Officer of Balasore and Chandbally, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. E. J. B. Chapman, Sub-Depy. Collr. and Customs Officer, Chandbally, Balasore is appointed to act as Port Officer of Balasore and Chandbally,

Mr. A. Joyce, Asst. Engr., First Grade, Arrah division, is granted privilege leave for 88 days, from the 17th April.

Mr. A. Greenlees, Asst. Engr., Second Grade, Nagpore Railway Surveys, is granted three month's privilege leave, from 25th March.

Mr. M. J. Monckton, Asst. Engr., First Grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Gunduck to the Arrah Division.

Surg. R. G. Mathew made over charge of the Mozuffergore Jail to Mr. E. Stewart in the forenoon of the 5th April.

Mr. C. H. C. Sevenoaks' made over charge of the Midnapore Jail to Mr. W. A. C. Beadon in the forenoon of the 7th April.

Surg.-Major F. C. Nicholson made over charge of the Presidency Jail to Surg. G. F. A. Harris on the 10th April.

Mr. E. Stewart made over charge of the Mozuffergore Jail to Surg. G. S.A. Ranking the 12th April.

Mr. C. T. Davis, Chief Clerk of the High Court, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, from 12th April.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to notify to the public that they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, the original and eminent Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart ; and intending purchasers should be careful in seeing the name of this firm, in full, on the instruments, as otherwise they are only spurious imitations. Prices on the short or long system on application, as well as rates for hire. Bombay, 7, Rampart Row. 26th January, 1882.

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, DISEASES of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

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Agents in Bombay : B. S. MADON & Co., J. M. NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,

BEG to announce to the public generally that Mr. A. MENIST, the celebrated OCULIST and OPTICIAN, purposes LEAVING for England shortly, but that his SERVICES will be AVAILABLE in their OPTICAL DEPARTMENT until the 29th instant.

As this is the LAST VISIT of Mr. ... India, all persons affected with ... SIGHT are ... TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. ...pplicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"A MEMBER."—Complaints should be made to the Library Committee.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1882.

SIMLA has spoken, and the first important instalment of Indian Army reform has been announced. The list of the regiments of the three Armies which are to be broken up and absorbed into the remaining corps has been gazetted, and for the moment public interest centres upon the selection, and upon the reasons supposed to have dictated it. We have already given expression to an opinion very generally entertained, that the reduction of cadres is a measure of very doubtful policy. The economy which is looked for, and which after a year will be realised, is very slight ; while in the event of a great war, the necessity of creating cadres, at all costs and at great outlay, to replace those which are now abolished will make the transaction in the long run a source of pecuniary loss instead of profit to the State. We have also pointed out that although theoretically the diminution of the numbers of the regiments in this Presidency, and the increase in the rank and file of the remainder, may appear to be a measure conducive to discipline and efficiency inasmuch as there will be more officers with each regiment, yet that practically the effect will be to aggravate whatever evils attach to the present system. For the number of stations to be garrisoned, extending from Quetta to Dharwar and Nusserabad to Aden, will necessitate a splitting up of regiments, and of course the isolation of detachments possessing no regimental unity. The only way to avoid this inconvenience is to reduce the number of stations as well as the number of regiments. But, so far as we are aware, this forms no part of the plan, and it is not easy to dispense with many of the stations which are required for the garrisoning of the Presidency and its dependencies. If the augmented regiments are to be subdivided to meet the requirements of ordinary duty in time of peace, where will be the gain looked for from the new organisation ? It is intended to give each regiment eight European officers instead of seven, which is the present complement. But it is not so very clear where the additional officer per regiment is to be found. According to the new scheme, a large number of retirements are counted upon, and there is a general unwillingness on the part of young officers to join the Indian Army. In the Army of this Presidency we have been for some time past nearly a hundred short of the requisite number of young officers, and clearly that deficiency will not be supplied by the reduction of five regiments, even if every officer belonging to them were to elect to be transferred to the remaining regiments, which of course is no part of the scheme. It is not likely, therefore, that all the regiments, or even half of them, will receive the expected augmentation of officers along with that of the rank and file. If, then, the regiments, when increased in numbers, have to be split up into detachments for any purpose, the proportion of European officers either at head-quarters or with the detachments will be dangerously small.

Since five regiments were to be blotted out of the list, it may be conceded that the corps selected for obliteration were those which could perhaps best be spared. The Sindh Horse had a glorious record, having served with distinction in Central India and Abyssinia ; but from special causes it has recently sadly fallen away from its original form. When it was raised in the end of 1857, the higher pay and special privileges offered secured the best men of the North-West for its ranks. But afterwards, when it was assimilated in respect of pay and perquisites to other cavalry regiments, the men of the North-West and of the Punjab naturally preferred to enter Bengal Cavalry regiments, which were likely to be stationed near their homes, instead of enlisting in a corps which was located at the out-of-the-way frontier post of Jacobabad. Consequently for some years past the Sindh Horse has been mainly recruited amongst low-caste men from Delhi and the neighbourhood, and the falling off has been but too manifest. In Afghanistan, when this corps was encamped beside a Bengal regiment, the difference in the appearance of both horses and men was afflicting. The Delhi low-caste troopers had the same allowance for feeding their horses as did the men of the Bengal corps ; but their steeds could hardly stand, while those of the Bengalis were in good condition. Nevertheless it counted amongst its officers some good men. Anyhow the 3rd Regiment Sindh Horse disappears from history. Of the four infantry regiments, first in number is the 6th N. I. It was raised in 1796, and bears upon its colours but the solitary word "Seringapatam." It has seen no service since the fall of Tippoo Sahib's stronghold. This want of service, though no fault of the regiment, has apparently led to its extinction at the age of 86 years. The 11th Regiment N. I. is in nearly similar case. It was raised in 1799, but only served in Persia, and by some fatality it was not in action there. The 15th N. I. is as old as the century, and served in Persia and in the last Afghan war. It is now returning from Thull Chotiali completely broken down by fever. The men, it is said, were rendered susceptible beyond the normal point to malarious influences by a cause which is unquestionably diminishing the stamina of the Native Army generally, namely, the absence of sufficient nourishment. Owing to the rise in the price of food and of other necessaries, the pay of the native soldier no longer suffices for the double task of supporting wives and children and hangers-on, and of feeding himself so as to keep in proper fighting condition. Sooner or later the Government will have to supply a remedy for this state of things. It will be necessary either to raise the pay of the men, or to supply them, their wives, and their children, with rations. The European soldier is not trusted to supply himself with proper nourishment ; the Government, taking a paternal interest in his welfare, provides him with the proper descriptions of food, and superintends its cooking and distribution. If this be found advisable in the case of the European, it is hard to see why Jack ... to be his own purveyor. He ... month's pay at ...

...gunpowder, and two because they have not eaten enough rice ; while the fifth, from false economy, did not keep its horses in good condition. All the same, the disappearance of these regiments from the Army is a doubtful gain. We may miss their cadres some day.

As we were well-nigh convinced would turn out to be the case, the telegram giving the vacant seat in the High Court to a Second Grade Judge of short standing was erroneous. The appointment in question would have been illegal, for by the Act XXIV. and XXV. Victoria, c. 104, sec. 2 a Civil Servant to qualify for the High Court Bench must have exercised judicial powers such as those of a Zillah Judge for three years. By the same section it is provided that not less than one-third of the judges, including the Chief Justice, shall be barristers. Now, it is evident that the mofussil judge whose name was given by Reuter was not qualified by length of service, and that moreover if he were, his appointment would have reduced the proportion of barrister judges below the one-third provided for by the Act. Mr. Justice West, though a barrister, was appointed not as such, but as a Civil Servant. These considerations made the appointment first telegraphed quite improbable. But it must be admitted that the name of the gentleman who appears to have been actually selected for the position occasions quite as much surprise. Mr. John Scott, Vice-President of the International Tribunal in Egypt, is perfectly unknown in Bombay. We know nothing whatever of his claims or qualifications, but we know quite well the claims and the qualifications of those who have been passed over in his favour.

DARWIN, when preparing his book "On the Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," sought information all over the ... world, and received some from two well-known Bombay civilians. Mr. Erskine, who is now Commissioner in Sindh, was then in the Ahmednagar district, and in response to Darwin's application, he "attended to the expression of the inhabitants, but found much difficulty in arriving at any safe conclusions owing to their habitual concealment of all emotions in the presence of Europeans." If for the word "Europeans" the word "officials" were substituted, the statement would be, perhaps, more exact. At all events in Bombay the observant European has no difficulty in noting the manner in which natives express their emotions. Mr. Raymond West, when judge in Canara, also supplied answers to the questions drawn up by Darwin. Mr. Erskine consulted "some intelligent native gentlemen on certain points," but unfortunately the answers are only indicated in a few cases. Speaking generally, the inhabitants of this country express their emotions very much as Europeans do. It is said that they often shed tears during excessive laughter, which may be regarded as a sort of antithesis to the Chinese peculiarity of bursting into hysterical laughter when suffering from intense grief. The European is not above either of these singular weaknesses. Talking of tears, Darwin notes that Indian elephants shed them freely when suffering from mental distress, while the fiercer African elephant disdains such softness.

ANOTHER section of the western coast of India will shortly be fully provided with lighthouses. As it is, the western compares most favourably in this respect with the eastern coast, and thanks to the enterprise of the native States, there now remain very few unguarded points on the coast line of the Bombay Presidency. The Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur was one of the first among native rulers to take up this very important work. He has erected four lighthouses within his territories, namely, at Bhownuggur, Goapnath Point, and Mowa. A suggestion was thrown out that the Gaekwar's Government might with advantage follow the example of the Thakore Saheb. The proposal was promptly accepted by Sir T. Madhava Rao, and through his energy the reign of the present Gaekwar will be likely to live long in the memory of mariners on the Katthiaar coast. The work undertaken by Sir T. Madhava Rao is approaching completion. Lighthouses have been constructed at Diu Head, Dwarka, and Beyt Island ; and to-day Captain Dundas Taylor, of the Marine Survey, leaves Bombay in the May Frere with the necessary illuminating apparatus, which he will place in position at once.

WE must confess Mr. Matthew Henry Scott has grave grounds of complaint against Baron Reuter. By an inexplicable telegraphic blunder he had momentary greatness thrust upon him, and now he returns to his obscurity, after having enjoyed the satisfaction of being the best abused man in the Bombay Presidency for full forty-eight hours. It is true the public servant is liable at all times, and without notice, to be called out for examination ; and Mr. Scott has incurred nothing more than that. After all, fame is something, and perhaps out of his tribulation Mr. Scott may "see some sparkles of a better hope." At all events, though disappointed now, we sincerely wish him some honours which will not be so seriously begrudged.

WHEN Dr. Cook leaves on furlough early next month, he will be succeeded as Principal of the Grant Medical College by Dr. H. Vandyke Carter, and Dr. Cody will again assume charge of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, *vice* Dr. Carter.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 31.

I READ somewhere an amusing story of a boy at a school who was ready to make a speech on any subject. His stock-in-trade was small, and consisted of claptrap and two anecdotes : one, the well-worn story of Newton and the apple ; the other, an Irish bull. With these he did everything. On one occasion another boy in the school debating club secretly studied Adam Smith, and sprung on his admiring audience a brilliant paper on political economy. At its close he sat down amidst thunders of applause and with a triumphant, yet uneasy, glance at his rival. The latter rose. "Gentlemen," he said, "I have *not* read Adam Smith. I have *not* studied political economy." Here he smiled as if, on the whole, it was a sharp thing to do to avoid studying political economy. "But," he continued, "the paper I have just heard read reminds me of a story I once heard." At this point the audience fidgetted about, wondering which of the two was coming. "Gentlemen, a philosopher sat once in his garden," etc. etc. Here followed the apple story. Then came the application of it: "This reminds me, gentlemen, that there are nobler schemes ... economy, more elevating pursuits, ... in 1503, gunpowder was successfully used in ... by Gonsalvos di Cordova, or rather by his engineer, Pedro di Navarro. Mining for defensive purposes, or countermining as it is technically called, progressed *pari passu*. The siege of Candia by the Turks greatly extended the use of mines. No less than thirteen hundred mines are said to have been fired during this siege. In the art of the sapper, no less than in that of the miner, was this celebrated siege an epoch. For here, for the first time, do we hear of the use of parallels, which were introduced into the customs of European warfare a few years later, in 1673. To return from this long digression. The experiment recently made at Chatham was for the purpose of ascertaining how far off the action of the charge of a countermine would extend. To the general, or even to the military, reader the details of the experiment would perhaps not be of great interest. It is to be hoped, however, that the whole subject of mines will be explored. Mines are now, even in their details, almost exactly the same as they were twenty, aye fifty, years ago. Twenty years ago the 68-pounder smooth bore was the largest gun in the service. It is now a dwarf compared with our longest guns, both afloat and ashore. Torpedoes, armour, artillery, in short nearly everything connected with the art of war, has been invented, developed, or improved in the last quarter of a century. But mines are the same primitive things they were in the days of Sir Charles Pasley. The experiment I alluded to above was all very well in its way, and very interesting. What is wanted, however, are experiments with mining tools and apparatus to increase the rate at which mines can be excavated.

I hear that to-day the officers at the School of Military Engineering are in a state of dire anger and disgust at the *Gazette* of last night—and no wonder. The promotion of the Artillery has been so rapid of late (as compared to the Engineers of course, not to the Line), that before the 1st July last there were some captains in the regiment who had not had two years' service, when some captains in the Engineers had been promoted to that rank. When the July *Gazette* came out, some of the Engineer captains who were made majors had twenty-two years' service. Yet the Artillery have managed not only to get a wholesale promotion by brevet for all majors and ... captains of a certain standing, but to get it ... antedated to the 1st July last. The War Office may rest quite assured that they have by no means heard the last of this business. The fact is the authorities are so fond of concocting secret plans, that they have no chance of getting warnings from outside if they go wrong. In 1861 the then Secretary of State for war, Lord Herbert, was on the point of converting an Irish Militia regiment into a brigade of Royal Artillery, officers and all ! This was discovered in time (though every effort was made to keep it secret), and frustrated by a clamour in the public press, got up doubtless by the Royal Regiment. But for this accident, I assert that a major in a Militia regiment would have been made a lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Artillery, three captains in the former would have been transferred with their rank to the latter, and some half-dozen subalterns would have been transferred in like manner.

I have, in a letter now before me, another instance related of the same kind of mole-like action. About eighteen months ago a batch of young men was admitted to the Woolwich Academy. This batch, instead of numbering forty as usual, was just double. Forty therefore were admitted who would not under ordinary circumstances have got in. They were formed into a separate class, but have since lost one of their number. Thus there are two classes at the top of the Academy : one numbers forty, the other thirty-nine. One got into the Academy in the usual way, the other by a happy accident. Now it is arranged that Engineers' commissions are to be given to a certain number in each of the two classes, that is to say, seven are to be given to the senior, larger, and normal class, and eight to the junior, smaller, and exceptional class. A cadet in the senior class writes, "Our class is in a state of fearful discontent about it." Is it to be wondered at ?

THE LATE SIR ERSKINE PERRY.

SIR THOMAS ERSKINE PERRY, whose death is announced by Reuter, was perhaps as popular a Chief Justice as ever sat on the Bombay Bench. He belonged to a past generation in this city ; and there are not many alive at this day who remember the circumstances under which the departed Chief Justice gained a more than ordinary measure of popularity, and particularly the esteem and confidence of the native community. He arrived in Bombay on the 10th April, 1841, as a Puisne Judge of the late Supreme Court ; was promoted to the office of Chief Justice on the 22nd May, 1847, on the death of Sir David Pollock ; and after a most useful career of about eleven years as a judge and as president of the late Board of Education, in which latter capacity he did more for the encouragement of he higher education of natives of this country than any of his contemporaries, he left Bombay finally on the 17th November, 1852, to the regret of his countrymen and the natives not only of this, but also of the sister Presidencies, to which his fame had extended.

He was the son of Mr. James Perry, of the *Morning Chronicle*, who rendered valuable services to the Liberal party, and helped to create the modern system of journalism at much labour and sacrifice. Born at his father's residence in Surrey, Sir Erskine was educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, where in 1828 he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His father died when he was only fifteen years of age, and having taken chambers in the Albany after leaving the University, he some time afterwards entered himself at the Inner Temple, where he worked for two years and a half. "It was singular," says a writer in the *Biograph*, to which we are indebted for some of the incidents of Sir Erskine's life, "considering how intimately he was to be connected with India, that the work which principally guided him into fields of study was Mill's history of that country." Relying on what he considered a sufficient hereditary income, he altered his original intention of being called to the Bar, and in 1829 went to Germany, took up his abode at Munich, entered at the University, and gained a fair knowledge of German. In 1831, when the effects of the French Revolution of the previous year made themselves felt in England he left his studies in Munich ; and returning to England, threw himself into the popular movement, bought a share of the *Examiner* newspaper, and became honorary secretary of the National Political Union of London. After the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, Mr. Perry gave great offence by the formation of the "Parliamentary Candidate Society," instituted to support reform by promoting the return of fit and proper members of Parliament, which had two main objects in view—namely, to collect all necessary information respecting the character, talent, conduct, and connections of all persons who might be proposed as candidates for seats in the Legislature ; and to lay the information, when obtained, before the public. After the passing of the Reform Bill, Mr. Erskine Perry retired into private life and devoted himself to study. He married in 1834, and with the prospect of a family before him, he overcame his former scruples and was in the following year called to the Bar. Starting in his professional career as a law reporter, he published seven volumes of reports known to lawyers as "Neville and Perry" and "Perry and Davison's" reports. The failure of a bank swept away the greater part of his fortune, and he applied for and obtained a Puisne Judgeship of the Supreme Court of Bombay, taking his seat on the Bench on the 10th April, 1841, with the usual "judicial knighthood," which, in those days, was conferred upon every judge of the court.

Whilst presiding on the Bench of the court, Sir Erskine found ample scope for the exercise of his keen powers of observation and dissection of character. "The insight into human life," to use his own words, "afforded by transactions in a court of justice had always appeared to me to give peculiar opportunities to an observer for studying national character ; but it is especially to a class like the English in India that such opportunities are most valuable. For the chief administrators in our vast Indian Empire are so completely severed from the bulk of ... population ... ce of Samal Pirakurstdas ... Sujamull Dhondmull was another of the remarkable cases heard in 1847 before Sir David Pollock, Chief Justice, and Sir Erskine Perry. The broad question in the case, which involved many lakhs of rupees, was whether a time bargain in the nature of a wager on the future price of opium at one of the Government public sales at Calcutta was a valid contract according to the law of England. The judges differed in opinion. Sir David Pollock was of opinion that the contract was opposed to public policy, and gave judgment for the defendant. Sir Erskine Perry held that, according to common law, the plaintiff was entitled to recover. The decision of Sir David Pollock was appealed from ; and the judgment of Sir Erskine Perry was upheld by the Privy Council. Another case of note heard before Sir Erskine in 1845 was that of the notorious Alu Paru, who had entered into a conspiracy of effect heavy insurances on cargo to be forwarded to China, and burn the ship in the course of the outward voyage. Alu Paru was convicted of felony, and transported to Singapore. Another case which convulsed Bombay society at the time was that of the Bunder Gang, in which it appeared that a confederacy of more than forty persons had been receiving stolen goods, with profits said to amount to six lakhs of rupees a year. The ten prisoners in the case were found guilty, and were sentenced by Sir Erskine to transportation for ten and fourteen years. There are several other cases which were decided by the learned judge, but the space at our disposal will not admit of our referring to them here. The principal reform introduced by Sir Erskine in the administration of the law was to reduce the costs in the Master's office in equity cases, and generally in cases coming before the court. He always showed an earnest desire to "cheapen and simplify law procedure, to facilitate the access of the poorest suitors to the court, to put down all barriers between his judgment and the truth and morality of each case, and to dispose of all causes so comprehensively as to terminate rather than give renewed life to litigation." As president of the Board of Education from 1846-52, Sir Erskine laboured unceasingly to promote higher education among the natives. He encouraged female education, and materially helped the first pioneers of it, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and others. The formation of zillah schools was during his time fostered and extended. The Poona College was reorganised under his influence, and he took a warm interest in the success of the new institution. The Mechanics' Institution and the Native General Library were founded under his auspices, and derived considerable support from him in their infancy. On his recommendation, several *alumni* of the Elphinstone College were appointed Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Dadoba Pandurang, Nana Morojee, Nowrojee Byramjee, etc. With a view to encourage a taste for literature among educated natives, he awarded prizes out of his own purse for the writing of competitive essays on subjects of general utility. After an extended tour through Upper India, Sir Erskine wrote a very interesting paper on "The Geographical Distribution of the principal Languages of India and the feasibility of introducing English as a Lingua Franca." He travelled to Nepaul and Ceylon ; and his leisure hours were employed in literary work, as examples of which may be mentioned his "Letter to Lord Campbell on Law Reform," his translation of Savigny's "Recht des Besitzes," and his well-known "Oriental Cases." On his departure from Bombay in November, 1852, numerous addresses were presented to him by various public bodies, such as the Mechanics' Institution, the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, the members of the Native General Library, and the native communities of Poona, Madras, and Bombay. Rs. 50,000 were subscribed for a testimonial, and the sum was devoted to the establishment of the Perry Professorship of Jurisprudence in Bombay.

Since his return to England he was appointed a member of the Court of Directors, and afterwards of the India Council, which latter appointment he resigned last year owing to failing health. His first wife having died in 1841, Sir Erskine married again in 1855. In 1858 he passed through the press "A Bird's-eye Sketch of India."

THE LATE DR. A. H. HUGHES.

BOMBAY yesterday lost one of its most skilful surgeons and most popular citizens. Surgeon Major Arthur Henry Hughes died at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of pyæmia, or blood-poisoning, which arose from a slight puncture on the hand while making an incision for the relief of a patient a fortnight ago. On Friday last Dr. Hughes was about visiting his patients as usual, and apparently in good health. A slight feeling of malaise he attributed to fever, and he treated himself accordingly. On Saturday he was obliged to remain at home ; but in the evening he thought he was much better. But the next day the symptoms became so alarming that Drs. Cook, Blanc, Dymock, and Grey were called in. The patient stated that he was suffering from fever, now complicated by asthma, but the four gentlemen just named all agreed that the case was one of blood-poisoning, and that recovery was out of the question. And so it proved. Yesterday morning Dr. Hughes made his will, and at 4 in the afternoon he breathed his last.

The deceased surgeon was born at Toronto in Canada, and was quite a young man. He received his commission in the Indian Medical Department in Oct., 1869, and came to India in 1870. He was at first stationed up-country, in Kathiawar and other places, and made a reputation as a clever surgeon by some difficult operations successfully performed. In 1874 he came to Bombay and was posted to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and was made Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College, in succession to the late Dr. Ward. He has held that professorship ever since, and had acquired a very extensive practice in Bombay, his reputation making him much in request. He was honorary Surgeon-Major to the Bombay Volunteers.

The funeral takes place this morning at Sewree Cemetery, at 7 o'clock.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

IN letters lately received *vid* Teheran it is reported that a very strict watch is now kept at Ghurian and other places on the Afghan frontier, so that no partisans of Sirdar Ayoub Khan may enter Afghanistan from Persia without the knowledge of the authorities.

It is said that for many years Herat has not been so well-governed, or so quiet, as it is at present ; that trade is reviving, and that caravans move in all directions. In addition to the Kabuli troops in Herat, there is now a large force of Herati cavalry, and more are being enlisted. The Char Aimak tribes and the semi-nomad tribes in the neighbourhood of Herat are reported to be strongly on the side of Sirdar Abdul Kudus Khan, and so far as Herat is concerned, there seems to be more prospect of a settled Government than there has been for many years. Abdulla Khan, a chief of a section of the Afghan Timouris, has been placed in charge of the Afghan frontier towards Persia. Communication between Herat and Mashud has been somewhat impeded by the unusually heavy fall of snow this winter. After the most careful inquiry, no confirmation has been found of the rumour regarding the detention of British subjects in captivity.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RAJPUTANA RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with your remarks, in your issue of the 15th instant, that the correspondence regarding the enhancement of rates on grain from the North-West should have been published, as far as it had gone, earlier. The position arrived at after five months' delay is *statu quo ;* but if the public are now favoured with the result on the principle of better late than never, well and good.

That the action of the Government of India shows ... ordinary routine of com... and that their ... the grain ... as ... largest stocks of wheat in the North-West yet available. But Government could not stoop to know that the sea freights from B

TELEGRAMS.

THE DISBANDED REGIMENTS OF THE THREE ARMIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SUNDAY.*

A *Gazette Extraordinary* gives the numbers of the regiments to be disbanded, and full details of the reorganisation.

The Bengal regiments to be broken up are :—

Cavalry—16th, 17th, and 4th Punjab Cavalry.

Infantry—34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 41st, and 3rd Punjab.

MADRAS.—34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, and 41st. The Cavalry of this Army is not interfered with.

BOMBAY.—Cavalry, 3rd Sind; Infantry, 6th, 11th, 15th, 18th.

These regiments will be absorbed into the others, as already announced. The transfer will be, where practicable, by troops and companies. Native officers and men who wish to leave or are physically unfit receive pension or bonus according to length of service. Those of 25 years' service get superior pension rates; from 14 to 25, ordinary pension, with bonus of a month for each 2 years; from 10 to 14, two-thirds ordinary pension, with three months' bonus; from 5 to 10, one month's pay for each year, with three months' bonus; under 5 years' service, gratuity of six months' pay, with free passes to their homes. Native Cavalry officers of 25 years' service get twelve months' pay additional. Government will make good any deficiency in the Remount Fund to meet price of horses of men leaving or transferred.

As relates to European officers, it is provided that each native regiment shall now have 8 instead of 7, the extra officer being wing or squadron officer.

Officers of 32 years' standing get their pension, not exceeding £456 yearly, with value of colonel's allowances on scale of 1881, and bonus of 18 months' staff salary of their regimental appointments, and free passage home for selves and families.

Officers of 20 to 32 years' service get 18 months' staff salary of regimental appointments, the pension to which they are entitled, and free passages for selves and families.

The regiments to be disbanded in June. New organisation to be completed from 1st July. Officers desiring to retire to give notice before the end of September.

REGIMENTAL COMMANDS.

An order of the Secretary of State grants extension of command to officers now holding substantive regimental commands, except when promoted to general officer's rank, or obtaining colonel's allowances, until they either have attained 55 years of age or completed 7 years' command. After the present incumbents the rule will be 7 years' command, or until the age of 52 years, whichever happens first.

The commandant of a regiment not included in the above category who is required to vacate his command under the new rules before he has served long enough for 32 years' pension may be allowed to serve for a period not exceeding two years longer to qualify for pension; but not on furlough or any but privilege leave.

Officers of the Staff Corps who entered the service before July last may on vacating their regimental commands remain on service to complete their term for pension or colonel's allowances at home on furlough pay, or in India on unemployed Indian pay if unemployed. The rules apply to the Punjab Frontier Force and Hyderabad Contingent, and come in force at once.

* Delayed in transmission.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE JUDICIAL CHANGES.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The new judge appointed to the High Court of Bombay is Mr. John Scott, the Vice-President of the International Tribunal in Egypt, and not Mr. Matthew Henry Scott as at first stated.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

The *Englishman*, states that Mr. J. Q. Pigot, barrister of the Bombay High Court has been appointed officiating judge in the Calcutta High Court, he having accepted the vacancy refused by Mr. Broughton.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 24.

A serious boiler explosion occurred at the Pallhulli ironworks on Friday last. Five persons were injured, three of whom have since died; the others are in a precarious state.

THE STATE OF THE CROPS.

Wet crops are withering, and drinking water and pasturage are very scarce in Bangalore and the surrounding districts.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RELEASE OF MR. EVANS.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Mr. Evans, the special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, who was imprisoned at Ragoon March last for acting in collusion with the insurgents, has been released.

FUNERAL OF PROFESSOR DARWIN.

The remains of the late Professor Darwin will be buried in Westminster Abbey on Wednesday next.

OBITUARY.

Sir Erskine Perry.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 24.

The Hall Line s. s. Rydal Hall arrived here yesterday morning.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 7th inst. arrived at Brindisi on the 22nd inst.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet. Surats in favour of buyers.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes	118¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4 per cent. Government Securities	85⅞
4½ per cent. do.	91½
Bar Silver	52 3-16

Arrivals—Gleadowe and Hathersage.

Departure—Lamperts.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

In the Central Provinces the reaping of the rabi crops is fast being finished, and the out-turn appears to range from a full crop to a crop something more than the average. Cattle-disease is prevalent throughout the Provinces. Small-pox and cholera have made their appearance amongst the people, but without assuming an epidemic form.

A NATIVE musical school is about to be established at Bhaugulpore, Bengal.

THE Punjab Northern State Railway is expected to be opened for traffic as far as Peshawur on the 1st May.

AN up-country paper understands that the Maharajah of Faridkote is not singular in his contribution of a money-offering in thanksgiving for the Queen's escape, the Maharajah of Kashmir having remitted Rs. 5,000 to the Government of India, to be devoted to charitable purposes in commemoration of the same event.

LADY AITCHISON arrived at Simla from Lahore last Thursday.

THE Punjab Provincial Committee of the Education Commission shortly commences its sittings at Simla. The Committee hope to examine several witnesses, including some ladies, who have had practical experience of female educational matters in the Punjab.

THERE is a vacant majority in the 13th Hussars, in the filling up of which, the *Englishman* says, there appears to be some difficulty. It was occasioned by the promotion of Major Peters in the 4th Hussars last December. The senior captain is T. G. Cuthell, who joined the regiment from the 38th Foot in 1875, having entered the service in 1865 under 20 years of age. He obtained his company in a little over five years, but has more service than either of the present majors of the regiment.

IT would appear from the facts of a case which came before the Calcutta Police Court on Saturday that crimping is being practised there in connection with coolie emigration. Two Mahomedans, a licensed coolie agent and a broker in his employ, appear to have enticed five pilgrims from the Mofussil who were on their way to Kali Ghat into a ghurry and had them conveyed to a house, where they were locked up. One of the five, however, managed to escape, and informed the police, with the result that his companions were released, and the p isoners were taken into custody. The case was adjourned to admit of the Public Prosecutor taking it up.

THE Punjab crop and weather report for the week ended on the 18th inst. states that harvest prospects are good. The public health is good. Prices generally are stationary.

THE experiments in cotton cultivation at the Cawnpore Government farm during the kharif season of 1881 point to an interesting fact, though, the Director of Agriculture remarks, the experience of a single year can hardly be taken as final proof. The year's trials go to show that "on light loamy soils the native cotton easily beat the American, its produce being 195 and 252 lb. of cleaned cotton to the acre against 106 and 915 lb.; and this result is confirmed by the fact that the produce of duplicate plots sown with t. e same seed closely agreed. On a heavy loam, however, the superiority of New Orleans over the Kulpahar variety was equally striking: the former yielding 263 lb. of cleaned cotton against 126 lb. of the latter."

THE state of affairs at Peshawar, remarks the *Englishman*, may not be undeserving of the notice of the Government of India. "On several occasions there have been signs of turbulence and instances of outrage. The latest is the wounding, severely, of Quartermaster-General Fulford on Thursday evening by a Ghazi, who shot at him in broad daylight, in the middle of the cantonment. Three slugs have taken effect, and the wound is, as we hear, a very bad one. Although the native guard turned out and killed the would-be assassin, his accomplice was able to effect his escape. The motive for this attack seems to have been revenge for the hanging of three men, the order for which was given by an officer named Johnson, for whom Captain Fulford seems to have been mistaken. This appears to be the only likely motive. The Mohmund Afridi was in a high state of excitement, praying at the sacred tomb and bent on revenging the men whose death was ordered by Johnson. Of course fanatics will commit outrages in what may be deemed the most secure and unlikely places; but when a Ghazi, inflamed with religious fanaticism, can shoot down an officer in the middle of the largest military cantonment in India, and his accomplice escape, and this is taken in connexion with the religious fervour of revenge which is being worked up in other quarters, it seems to be high time that the Government should endeavour to give a lesson to Ghazis and Afridis, and all others whom it may concern, that outrage will not be tolerated, and that swift and effective justice shall tread on the heels of all offenders."

SAIGON and Batavia are both showing enterprise in the matter of steam tramways, the telephone, &c. We see from the *Siam Advertiser* that "the steam tramway from Saigon to Cholon is quite in working order and makes money. The shareholders refuse 40 per cent. premium. The company intend to build a new line, and omnibuses will run in all the Saigon streets in a few months." In Batavia all the mercantile offices in the lower town, and many of those in the upper, have become subscribers to the telephone exchange. Rapid progress is also being made in opening up the internal communications of the country. The Government has granted a concession for laying a steam tramway inland from Batavia to Bekassie. The State railways in Java have been considerably extended by the completion of the line from Buitenzorg to Sukabumie, thus ensuring through communication thither from Batavia. Its opening for traffic took place on the 20th March.

THE new Director-General of Marine has abundance of scope before him for useful reforms in the service. The position of its officers is anomalous, and their social status is at present very undefined. Their authority, with regard to the crew of the vessel in which they may be serving, is very limited, and the lascars seem to fully realise the fact, as they frequently commit the most flagrant acts of disobedience in total defiance of all orders, and for which, were they on board a man-of-war, they would certainly undoubtedly receive just punishment. Then, again, the crews are not bound to sign articles for any certain period; so that if a man choses to desert from his vessel, there is no one to stay his departure: he cannot be prosecuted as a merchant sailor may be, the Merchant Shipping Act not applying to the vessels of H. M.'s Indian Marine. Now that the new Director has taken up his duties, it is to be hoped, the *Indian Daily News* suggests, that the position of the officers in the service will be considerably improved, and that a larger amount of authority, with regard to the crew, will be vested in the commanders of vessels.

REGARDING the railway accident at Arrah on the E. I. line, a telegram to the *Englishman* states:—The supposed cause is that the rail buckled through expansion owing to the heat. The engine and twelve carriages were de-railed. The driver saw the defect, shut off steam, and reduced the damage to a minimum. Luckily the engine ran off towards the centre of the line. Had it taken the bank, nothing could have prevented the train leaping over a twenty feet bank with appalling results. The carriages were much shattered, but nobody was hurt. The passengers were trollied into Arrah. Messrs. Campbell and Carter arrived on the scene this morning (21st). The line has been diverted and [illegible] at Arrah is still going on [illegible] remarks:—"The

one which cannot be successfully conducted on a small scale. To meet the emergencies to which they may be exposed, iron-masters must be capitalists to whom the loss of £20,000 or £30,000 at any time is a mere flea-bite. The new company should be founded with a capital of half a million sterling, in order to ensure success. With such a capital we imagine that success at Ranegunge would be a certainty. Meanwhile and until a suitable company can be formed, we believe the Government of India means to keep the works going itself, employing as its manager a very competent and experienced agent in the person of Mr. Von Schwartz, formerly connected with some iron-mining experiments at Gwalior."

A LARGE number of old gold, silver, and copper coins, chiefly of the Moghuls, are reported to have been found in an unused drawer in the India Office. They were sent to England, it appears, some years ago for show at one of the International Exhibitions. There is a splendid collection of Indian coins in the British Museum, the gift of the India Office. The fate of these interesting objects is not likely to be very creditable. The collection was chiefly composed of presents from old servants of the East India Company. Some years ago they were handed over *en masse* to the British Museum, in order to complete a small collection which had been already started at that place. Now that the two collections are united, they are found to contain many duplicates, and as the British Museum has the right to sell duplicates, many handsome gifts will thus be disposed of under the hammer. The *Pioneer's* London correspondent suggests that there are surely museums at Calcutta or elsewhere which would gladly receive these splendid specimens of Indian coinage.

THE *World* is told, on the best authority, that the lecture on tight-lacing and the Hygienic Dress Exhibition are actually doing good, many women having turned over a new leaf before the terrors of the diagrams, or the little book *Words to Women*, which was sold for threepence. So encouraging are the results that the lecture will be published, and again repeated by special request by appointed lecturers in various parts of the country. One old lady, about sixty years of age, declared that since she heard the lecture she had left off stays for ever; and one young woman, who always thought her waist was naturally twenty inches, has now discovered that it ought to be twenty-five, and has allowed for the difference.

THE *World* hears, moreover, that there is joy in the camp of the society for Protecting the Natural Form of Women, which is now having its rules published on the strength of the movement. This society consists entirely of gentlemen, whose object is to "oppose any fashion which may injure or disfigure the beautiful form of woman." They sorrowfully admit that their work is very disheartening, a few conquests notwithstanding.

MDME. GELYOT, the proprietress of an hotel in the Rue de la Sorbonne, Paris, was the appellant in an action against M. Paul Bert for the recovery of 16,000f. damages, due to the loss of tenants on account of the proximity of her hotel to the laboratory of vivisection at the Sorbonne. Mdme. Gelyot's counsel said that M. Bert had become the high-priest of the new order of vivisectionists, and it was part of his religion to make experiments on living animals, which, although insensible during the operation, were put back into their cells where they recovered consciousness and alarmed the neighbourhood by their agonised yells. Their howlings, Mdme. Gelyot complains, drive away her lodgers, and are a cause of ruin to her business. M. Paul Bert declared that the experiments were essential in the interests of science, and that, in order to prevent the dogs from barking at night, they were shut up in comfortable, well-lighted cells. The Civic Tribunal, accepting this defence, nonsuited the plaintiff. The appellant's counsel now put in a number of documents showing that the howling and yelping of the dogs had been perpetual. M. Bert, the defendants, and their servants and agents, had stated that every precaution was taken to mitigate the sufferings of the animals, that the laboratory was opened by the late M. Claude Bernard some months before the appellant raised her complaint, that her hotel was seventy metres distant from the kennels in which the dogs were confined at night, and that she was the only person in the neighbourhood who had deemed it worth while to go to law on the subject. Judgment was reserved.

LADY MACLEOD, the wife of the commander of the forces in Ceylon, is reported to have died very suddenly on the night of the 8th instant, from the bursting of a blood-vessel on the lungs.

HIGH COURT—APRIL 24.

(Before Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE SAWUNT WAREE DIVORCE CASE.

MR. INVERARITY moved on behalf of Mrs. H. A. King, the petitioner in the case of King *versus* King, that the decree *nisi* of the 26th July, 1881, be made absolute.

Mr. Lang watched the case on behalf of the respondent.

Mr. Inverarity read an affidavit by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, briefly setting out the facts of the case. An important question was raised, he said, as to the power of the court to do anything except to make the decree absolute.

His Lordship.—It is submitted that the affidavits of Mr. Turner and Capt. King ought to be taken off the file. What authority is there for that?

Mr. Inverarity cited a case, but said he thought the matter was unimportant, as having regard to his Lordship's decision, anything put on the records was so much waste paper.

His Lordship.—Is that so?

Mr. Inverarity said that, of course, was the question. It was his contention that anything Mr. Turner had put on the records as intervenor was useless. He did, as a matter of form, ask that the affidavits should be taken off the file, but it was immaterial whether they were there or not, as in either case the court had no right to look at them. The only point which had been argued on the last occasion was, whether Mr. Turner could show cause or not; and it was entirely an open question as to what the effect would be of the court holding that Mr. Turner could not show cause. His Lordship the other day let fall some observations against the present application, but as the question had not been argued before the court, it was still open to conviction upon the point.

His Lordship.—Have any affidavits been filed on behalf of the petitioner?

Mr. Inverarity replied in the negative, and said there had been no time to do that yet. There was nothing for the petitioner to answer before the court, and no affidavits on the merits of the case need be put in until the question before the court was determined. It had been built that Mr. Turner could not appear and show cause under section 16 of the Indian Divorce Act, so it followed on principle that anything stated by Mr. Turner, or put forward by him on the assumption that he was entitled to appear and show cause, was not before the court; otherwise any person might appear and put an affidavit on the file, and though it was afterwards held that he had no right to appear, yet effect might be given to what was done.

His Lordship.—An independent third party may appear.

Mr. Inverarity said that was so, but as Mr. Turner was not an independent third party, the court could not look at what he had put in.

His Lordship.—Are you, Mr. Lang, instructed on behalf of the respondent? I think it is not open to you to show cause.

Mr. Lang.—I feel that I have no right to show cause. I merely appear to watch the proceedings.

Mr. Inverarity continuing his argument, said it followed on principle that where a person was held to have no right to appear, effect could not be given to what he said. From the commencement Mr. Turner's appearance was void. The third clause of section 16 stated that on cause being shown the court should deal with the case by making the decree absolute, or by reversing the decree *nisi*. But no cause had been shown in this case, it having been held that there was no person showing cause within section 16. How could the court reverse the decree *nisi*, when the section only gave it power to reverse "on cause being so shown?" That seemed to state that if there was no person properly before the court to show cause within the section, the court was without power, except to make a decree absolute,

just as much waste paper as if the application had been made in his Lordship's bungalow.

His Lordship.—The intention of the Legislature clearly is that a person is not entitled to a divorce except such a decree is in accordance with justice.

Mr. Inverarity said that was of course true in this sense—that a petitioner was entitled to a decree, provided no such facts as were mentioned in section 16 were brought *properly* before the notice of the court.

His Lordship.—Suppose a person got up in court as *amicus curiæ*!

Mr. Inverarity read the report of the case of *Pavey vs. Pavey*, which appeared in a recent issue of the *Times*. In this case evidence was given of the adultery of the wife, and there was no appearance for either her or the co-respondent; but the learned judge said he had been informed that she was in court, and asked whether that was so. Th respondent having come forward, the President asked her whether she would like to be examined. She replied in the negative, and added, "I have no objection to a divorce. The sooner he gets it the better. He has been a rogue all through the piece. What I say is that he was cohabiting with other women before he left me, and here is a letter showing how he left me." The President, on this, observed that the respondent had not entered an appearance, and was not a witness, and he could not read the letter, which was not in evidence before him. But the learned counsel for the petitioner put the woman in the witness-box. The President said the facts as to this matter had been proved in a somewhat peculiar manner, no doubt; but they satisfied him that the petitioner was not entitled to a divorce, and the court must, therefore, reject the petition. In the present case a person came forward who was not entitled to appear and asked the court to read two affidavits and letters. The principle involved was extremely important as it related to the functions of the court under the Divorce Act, and raised the question whether the court was to do more than arbitrate between the parties on the facts legally brought before it.

His Lordship.—Assuming that the court is not justified in considering the affidavits and letters, I am not prepared to say that without further inquiry I will make the decree absolute.

Mr. Inverarity said that it could not be concealed that the reason for making such inquiry would be the reading of the affidavits and letters, which ought not to have been read. There was nothing whatever before the court disentitling the petitioner to her decree absolute, and he therefore asked the court to make that decree absolute. Supposing his Lordship refused to make the decree absolute, what would become of the case? Supposing his client relied on a technical point and did not proceed on the merits of the case, his Lordship could not refuse the decree because no cause had been "so shown." He could not direct further inquiry, because it was only on cause being "so shown" that further inquiry could be demanded. Then what was to become of the suit? It would have to remain on the files of the court for ever. The court could not apply the last clause of section 16, as that only applied when the petitioner failed within reasonable time to get the decree made absolute. He asked his Lordship to discard altogether the allegations which had been improperly brought before him.

His Lordship.—You assume that I am not to look at the facts in those affidavits. In England judges have acted to this extent, that they did not order things to be taken off the file, but they sent copies to the Queen's Proctor.

Mr. Inverarity said that a decision such as that could never have been made on the Indian Act.

His Lordship.—There is nothing in the Act that I can see to prevent this court, if it is so disposed, directing these affidavits to be sent to the Public Prosecutor. He may refuse to act, and he can claim to intervene as an independent person.

Mr. Inverarity said that there was an officer at home to do that; but there was no such officer out here, and he apprehended that a judge here had no power to send affidavits to any person, either the Advocate-General or the Public Prosecutor, and request them to intervene.

His Lordship.—As this is a dry matter of law, I will hear anybody as *amicus curiæ*.

Mr. Lang.—I do not wish to address your Lordship even on the point of law. I submit the matter entirely to your Lordship.

His Lordship.—I will take time to consider.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

ALLEGED NUISANCE AT THE NICOL MILL.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, *vs.* AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff's claim is for an injunction restraining the defendants, and their servants and agents, from working or using the building at Colaba known as the Nicol Mill in such a manner as to occasion nuisance to the plaintiffs, or any person occupying the plaintiff's premises known as the Grant Buildings. The plaintiffs also claim Rs. 1,000 as damages for the injury already sustained by them from the wrongful acts of the defendants. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Rougier, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. J. Pigot (Officiating Advocate-General), Mr. Lang, and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, for the defendants.

Mrs. Anna Boyce, the wife of Mr. Boyce, who gave evidence in the case on Saturday, was called on behalf of the defendants and said she was to leave for Mhow this afternoon. She had been a tenant of Grant Buildings up to this day on top-floor, No. 4, eastern block. The dust came into her rooms chiefly from the front. A little came sometimes from the back. The dust came through the venetians; and the rooms required dusting several times in the day. A little fluff came in from the back or the front, the witness could not say which; and it had never affected her personally. Her child had never been affected by the fluff personally. The back windows were always kept open in the day time. She had never been troubled by smoke or soot, even in the monsoon. Her unsquitoo-curtains and other things had been as clean in Grant Buildings as anywhere else. After the mill began to work, she felt the noise for a few weeks until she got used to it. The noise was rather unpleasant when sitting at the back; she did not feel it in front. The noise in the front rooms in consequence of the traffic was at times much greater than the noise in the back rooms. The noise in the front disturbed her at times.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said she had seen smoke issuing from the defendants' mill, but had not noticed it many times. She had not heard of any one complaining of the noise, fluff, or smoke from the mill. She had no friends in Grant Buildings except Mrs. Duke and Mrs. Foster. She had never seen any smuts in her rooms. She had noticed fluff more than once.

Mr. Pigot, in continuing his address to the court on behalf of the defendants, cited some more English authorities on the law of the case. He contended that this suit was an attempt to combine two incompatible remedies. All the evidence was of tenants who complained of a diminution of their comfort and convenience, while the case really was one of injury to property.

Further hearing was adjourned.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO MR. W. F. MELVIN.

ON Monday last, the teachers and pupils of the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi, met in the hall of the school, to present an address and a purse containing a hundred rupees to Mr. W. F. Melvin, Principal of the Institution, who is about to go to Scotland on furlough. Mr. Bhiku Raghoba, first assistant master, explained the object for which they had met, and then read the following address:—

To W. F. MELVIN, Esq., Principal, General Assembly's Institution, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned teachers and students of the General Assembly's Institution, Bombay, beg to take advantage of this opportunity to request you to accept an expression of our sincere feelings of respect and love, which we have always cherished towards you.

We are fully aware of your energetic efforts in imparting to us thorough instructions in the technicalities, and some of the difficult portions of English literature, and the advantages we have derived from all such instructions are too numerous to be described. Your religious instructions have, we are happy to state, instead of wounding the feelings of Hindu teachers and pupils by directly and injudiciously attacking their habits and practices, been the means of encouraging them in the paths of moral virtues.

During all the time you have been at the head of the institution you have taken keen personal interest in all matters connected with it, and have been kind and merciful to your assistants and pupils. Your indefatigable and energetic interest in the literary, social and moral progress of the school has secured an increase in attendance and efficiency in pupils; and this fact alone has enabled the school to maintain the position, which the sister mission schools in the town are occupying at the present day.

We deeply regret the separation you intend to bring about between us and [illegible] you will not make it too [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dinner, B Co. R. V. R., 8 p. m.
Diorama, Esplanade, Cruikshank-road, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd:—Peer of the Realm (s), from Calcutta; Arrow (s), Cutch. Yesterday:—Castleton, Port Louis; Hutton (s), Cardiff; Coconada (s), Kurrachee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—County of Dumfries, for Liverpool.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 4th King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

Grand March	..Remembrance ..M. Curry.
Operatic Selection	..Orphée aux Enfers ..Offenbach.
Valse	..Sweethearts ..D'Albert.
Grand Selection	..The Pirates of Penzance..A. Sullivan.
Valse	..Distant Shore ..

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sunrise and Deccan entered, and the Merton Hall and Robert Dickinson left, the dock on Sunday; the s. s. Geelong left it yesterday.

A NEW NOTARY PUBLIC.—Yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley, at the High Court, Mr. Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy, clerk to Mr. A. F. Turner, solicitor, was sworn a notary public.

ACCIDENT.—Beeja Itteea, a labourer in a sugarcane mill at Callian, yesterday had his left hand crushed between the rollers. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where amputation of the forearm was found necessary.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Dhoola Nana, aged twenty years. Deceased was drowned in the sea while bathing at the Chowpatty-bunder. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Funneswady, on the body of Vyjnath Sucaram, aged thirty-five years. Deceased was a goldsmith, and an habitual drunkard. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by excessive drinking.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Isaac DeSouza, a domestic servant in the employ of Mrs. Hallums, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing five copper vessels, valued at Rs. 10, the property of his mistress. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Mudut Buksha was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing three pieces of wearing apparel and a brass pot, the property of Jakia, woman. The prisoner had been convicted of a similar offence before. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Richard Upton, an ordinary seaman of the steamship Gulf of Suez, lying in the Prince's Dock, on Saturday afternoon last, while greasing the mainmast of the vessel, fell from the mast to the deck, and was seriously injured. He was removed to the European General Hospital for treatment.—Gunnee Mahomed Cassum, a labourer employed on board the s. s. Tenedos, sustained a fracture of both his legs by a compressed bale of cotton falling from a sling on him. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—On Sunday afternoon last, at about 3-30, a boat in charge of a tindal named Abdoola Mumoo was run into and sunk by a bunder boat between Elephanta and Pier Pow. The boat sunk had on board Sergt. Joyce of the Commissariat Department, Private Wilson, 4th King's Own Regiment, and a Mr. Stewart, who, with the crew, managed to jump into the bunder boat, and were brought on to Bombay. The collision is said to be due to the ignorance of the tindals in charge.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Henry Philips and four other European seamen of the British ship Chilton were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board their vessel. They were each sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—Donald Hakerty and five other European seamen of the same ship were also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board the vessel. Prisoner No. 1 and four others were each sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and the other prisoner, who appeared to be the ringleader of the party, was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—James Richardson and Albert Fenton, seamen of the Chilton, were convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of deserting their vessel. They were each sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A TRADES' ASSOCIATION FOR POONA.—We are glad to learn that the native merchants in the city, who will no doubt be associated with the merchants in the cantonment, have resolved to establish a Trades' Association.—*Poona Observer.*

H. H. HOLKAR'S TOUR.—H. H. Maharajah Holkar is making a tour through Upper India. He is accompanied by a large number of followers and intends visiting Agra, Rampore, and Naini Tal; at Rampore His Highness will be the guest of the Nawab for one week.—*Lucknow Express.*

THE RAO OF CUTCH AT POONA.—His Highness the Rao of Cutch arrived here on Friday night, and visited the temple of Parvate and several other places, and drove through the city and camp on Saturday. H. H. the Rao left for Mahableshwur yesterday (Sunday), where he intends staying about a month. —*Poona Observer.*

SHAKY BUILDINGS AT KURRACHEE.—In our correspondence column we publish a letter from a correspondent, calling himself "Bones," relative to an ostensible evil that has long been an eye-sore in our cantonments and city, namely, the decayed and dilapidated state in which many buildings, in most prominent places, are permitted to remain, and which ought speedily to be remedied.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind issue).

A WIDOW REMARRIAGE.—We are glad to notice another widow marriage which took place yesterday (Saturday) in Girgaum at the house of Mr. K. Anandrao, Kanarese Translator and Interpreter, High Court, the name of the bride is Gitabai, widowed daughter (aged about 20) of Mr. Balkrishna Vithal, of Pandharpur. The bridegroom is Mr. Waman Mahadeo Kolhatkar, at present Translator, Judicial Commissioner's Court at Nagpur. Though now employed in the Central Provinces, Mr. Kolhatkar is intimately connected with Bombay. He is the adopted son of the late Mahadeo Shastri Kolhatkar, one of our earlier educationists and well-known Marathi speaker. He is also closely related to some of the originators of the widow marriage movement, who have themselves seceded from it. The bride was given away by Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Karandikar, *alias* Pathak, a Vakil of Pandharpur, who came down to take part in the ceremony, and through whom, aided by other friends of the cause at that stronghold of orthodoxy, the marriage was brought about.—*Subhodha Patrika.*

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th April, 1882, was 1,75,687 maunds, and decrease in money Rs. 4,770. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

	Week ending 15th April 1882.	Week ending 16th April 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	86,509	65,521	20,988	...
Amount Rs.	47,307	37,226	10,081	...
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	96,809	94,886	1,913	...
Amount Rs.	26,464	33,582	..	7,118
JOWARI—				
Weight Mds.	10,996	17,992	..	6,996
Amount Rs.	5,674	10,807	..	5,133
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	822	..	822	..
Amount Rs.	1,619	..	1,619	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	11,273	7,300	3,973	..
Amount Rs.	9,258	6,297	2,961	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	81,256	70,491	10,765	..
Amount Rs.	7,785	8,824	..	1,039
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	41,600	101,216	..	5,96,116
Amount Rs.	17,747	41,817	..	24,0.0
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	9,914	6,158	3,756	...
Amount Rs.	5,119	3,526	1,593	...
S. RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	5,351	11,063	..	5,712
Amount Rs.	4,302	8,861	..	4,562
TIMBER—				
Weight Mds.	35,974	22,767	13,207	..
Amount Rs.	8,751	5,061	3,690	..
COAL—				
Weight Mds.	13,050	1,171	8,876	..
Amount Rs.	3,103	1,303	2,101	..
[illegible]		8,216	617	..
[illegible]		9,053	719	..
[illegible]			63,074	..

THE COLABA-ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If our Municipal Engineer would take an opportunity of inspecting the road between the Esplanade Bandstand and the Colaba overbridge, he would probably be surprised at its state. It was repaired about six weeks ago, but to-day is worse than ever.

A COLABAITE.

THE PRICE OF SALT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that Government have been pleased to reduce the price of salt, is it fair and just for the retail sellers who sell from door to door to charge the same price as when the duty was higher? Is there nothing to compel these men to be more equitable towards the poor in the sale of an article so essentially a necessary of life?

R. E. V.

Lower Mahim, April 24.

PENSION RULES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your correspondent "Veteran's" letter of the 21st instant—who desires to learn "whether a non-gazetted servant who joined the service in 1855 can elect to take his pension by the old rules; if so, from what age will his services be counted towards pension; and if still serving, how much of his emoluments has he earned by the old rules?"—I have ascertained the following, which may prove serviceable to him:—

A non-gazetted officer who joined in 1855 may elect to take his pension under the old rules, provided he surrenders the value of any privileges he may have drawn under the new rules in the way of leave, &c. His services for pension will be counted thus:—Old rules after the age of 16 years; new rules after the age of 22 years. He will have to produce, under the old rules, a medical certificate for service under 35 years; and under the new rules, for service under 30 years. If still serving, he would be only entitled to one-third pension. Thirty years' service under the old, and 25 under the new, rules entitle one to half-pension.

JUVENILE.

April 24.

THE MALABAR COFFEE COMPANY.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. John Macfarlane in the chair.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1881, was taken as read:—

During the early part of last year your directors had at one time some slight hopes of being able to dispose of the property of the company in Wynaad, but their efforts in that direction were not successful. The only property of the company now being the Wayaccoon Coffee Estate, your directors have given their whole attention to the efficient and economical working of that estate; they regret, however, to be obliged to report that while the money remitted for the purposes of the estate and expended upon the cultivation thereof amounted to Rs. 9,600, the net amount realised by the sale of the coffee crop of 1880-81 being 204 cwt. 3 qrs. 2lbs. was only Rs. 8,444-5-9, and the amount of Rs. 5,977-14-11, which on the 31st December 1880 stood at the debit of the profit and loss account, upon the 31st of December, 1881, stood at Rs. 7,337-6-5. The seasons for the last three or four years have not only been very bad for the production of coffee, but prices all over the world have been very low, and while our production of coffee been smaller than usual, the prices which have been realized for what we have produced have been very unsatisfactory. Your directors have had an independent report of the Wayacoon Estate made by Mr. Boosey, and his report is that the whole good, although things cannot be said to be looking very bright for coffee planters at present. The report is herewith circulated for the information of shareholders. Your directors are anxious to extend the irrigation of the estate, and are also trying to push on the cultivation of cinchona, so that the company may not be entirely dependent on the production of coffee. The directors will not lose any opportunity that may present itself to dispose of the estate upon what they may consider favourable terms.

The directors' report, together with the audited balance-sheet and accounts, was adopted. The Chairman, who retired from the direction on his departure for England in May last, and who on his return to India was reappointed a director, was confirmed in his appointment. Mr. Moteeram Bhagoobhoy was re-elected a director of the company. Messrs. Maclaggan and Nanabhoy Raghoonath were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 30 each.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE CHARGE OF THUGGEE.

CONVICTIONS have been obtained in the Khandeish murder case, which was noticed in our issue of the 21st ultimo. Sultan Badoola stood charged with the murder of an old Mahomedan woman, named Kurreema, in the dhurumsalla at Lalling, about fifteen months ago, by administering poison to her, with the intent to rob her of her ornaments, and Dhakoo, the patel of Lalling, and Tatia, the putwarree or the kulkarni, were charged with neglecting to make a report of the suspicious circumstances attending Kurreema's death; and also with receiving the ornaments which had belonged to Kurreema. The case was tried at Dhulia, and decided on Thursday last after a trial of eight days, before Mr. W. Johnstone, Session Judge of Nasik, now officiating as Session Judge of Khandeish. The three prisoners were convicted. Sultan Badoola was sentenced to death, and

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, HORNBY ROW.

On SATURDAY, the 29th day of April, 1882, at 1 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction (in one lot) at the above place by order of the Official Assignee H. C. and In Re D. Agnati (an insolvent) the whole of the hotel furniture with bar and billiard room, fittings complete, consisting of billiard complete ; sets of dining, washing, dressing, round and pier tables ; drawing and dining-room chairs ; brass, iron and teakwood single and double bedsteads complete ; hat-stands, wavelhorics, bath tubs, screens, commodes, sideboards, whatnots, valuable pictures, clocks, marble topped bar, American cooking stove, ornamentals, water pump, speaking tubes, rich cut glassware, handsome porcelain ware, and also plated ware, coirmatting, garden pots, &c., &c. The Sale is now on view. In the event of no satisfactory offer being received the property will be put up subsequently in separate lots.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co

Bombay, 25th April, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MACHINERY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th April, 1882, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Framjee Petit S. and W. Co., Ld., Mazagon, on account of the underwriters, the damaged iron machinery of the mill burnt by fire, consisting of carding plant, roller and doffer, spinding, carriage wheel, carriage bird, carriage plate, spindle frame for jack frame, reed shaft for mule, spindles and weights, yarn testing machine, coiler for card engine, cop reel machine, tests, sets of white scales, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash before delivery. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to remove the machinery within 4 days from the day of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 27th, and FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich engraved glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard-table with lamp, cues, balls, &c., by Deschamps and Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, handsome English-built baroueche in good order by "Lewis, of Salisbury," a handsome English-built glass-fronted miniature Brougham by "Thoen," a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses, another pair of handsome grey Arab horses, sets of plated mounted double and single harness, &c., &c., &c., the property of the Hon'ble Sir Michael R. Westropp, Kt. The same comprises rich thin stem claret glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, breakfast, and tea services, best plated ware, such as a set of Elkington dish cover in 3 pieces, cruet, pickle, egg, and liqueur frames, curry dishes, preserve and butter pots, epergne, toast rack, card basket, tea set, card trays, salvers, bottle stands, three-branched table candlesticks, piano, table and chamber candlesticks, open plate chest of spoons and forks for 50 persons, with tea-set complete, by Elkington, fish carvers, knives with plated and ivory handles, set of fish knives and forks, ice tongs, handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved wellseasoned household furniture, such as a set of blackwood dining table in 9 pieces for 24 persons, sideboard, pier circular, oval, tripod, monkey, writing, dressing and washing tables, lady's davenport, whatnots, 4 ladies' low chairs, office chairs, office tables with drawers, drawing and dining room Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sofas, handsome drawing room couches lined with damask and springs, drawing room chairs lined with damask and springs, handsome American bent-wood rocking and drawing room settees and drawing room round-backed chairs, handsome large pier glass in gilt frame on table with marble top, handsome teak-wood chiffonier with mirror attached, handsome carved bookstand, lady's work table, handsome elegantly carved black-wood centre ottoman, first-rate full seized slate billiard table with balls, cues, marking lamps, complete, rich Brussell's and Persian carpets, first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome marble figures on marble stands, very handsome real China and old Japanese vases, handsome 1, 2, 3 and 6 light lamps, table kerosine lamps, handsome iron and blackwood 4 poster bedsteads complete, handsome large almirah with double door plate glass, chests of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, bath tubs, towel horse, dispense articles and cooking utensils, books, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English-built 4-seated barouche, by "Lewis, of Salisbury," in very good order.
1 handsome glass-fronted miniature brougham, by "Thoen," in excellent order.
1 pair of handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horses, quiet.
1 Pair ditto ditto ditto.
Sets of plated mounted English double harness.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

N. B.—The horses and carriages will be sold on the 27th instant.

Also the propery of the Hon'ble J. Graham.
1 cow with calf, giving 12 seers of milk daily.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th April, 1882.

NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

NEW TESTIMONIALS
ON THE
EFFICACY OF THE REMEDIES
OF
GRIMAULT & COMPANY,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
Paris : 8, Rue Vivienne, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.

—"I compliment you for your Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime. I employ it daily amongst adults or children who are attacked with diseases of the lungs and liver. It outvies every other preparation of the day.

J. H. Lang, Medical Doctor,
Lake Kellambete, Zerang, Victoria."

GRIMAULT & CO.'S
MATICO CAPSULES & INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nauseas. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

—I have published several well-confirmed cases of Phthisis pulmonalis, one of which, with the complete destruction of one of the langs, cured by the use of DUSART'S WINE AND SYRUP, together with raw meat as food.

Dr. Delzenne, of the Paris Faculty.

ASTHMA CURED.

We owe it to truth to state that all the Physicians who have prescribed to their patients Grimault & Co.'s INDIAN CIGARRETTES are unanimous in telling them that their effect in Asthmas, Catarrhs, and Inflamation of the Mucous Brane of the Nose, Palate and Bronchia is surprising.—*Vienna Medical Gazette.*

SICK HEADACHE AND [illegible] VANQUISHED.

"By taking one of the Guarana Powders and retiring to bed at the first symptoms of pain, I have put a stop to [illegible] (something which had never happened before). Dr. [illegible]

Beware of counterfeits of Grimault & Co.'s name, Mark and the Seal.

Agents :—Bathgate & Co., Bonnerjee & Co., Shaw & Sons, Calcutta ; Harris & Co., Madon, Madras ; Plower & Co., Lucknow ; Ri[illegible]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,000,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Head Office :—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON,
„ SCOTLAND,
On IRELAND,
„ PARIS,

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

ENGLISH HOTEL.
Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.s

MEDOC, bottled in Bombay.

Cash per doz. qts. Rs. 9-4
„ „ pts. „ 6-4

LAGER BEER,
BY
ANDR. MULLER
OF
BREMEN.

JUST RECEIVED a small consignment in splendid condition.

Rs. 5-12 per doz. qts. or
Rs. 3-2 per case of 4 dozen.

WARDEN & Co.

35, Meadow-street, Fort.

THE BULL-DOG'S HEAD
BEER LABEL.

IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Office of the undersigned :—

SHERRIES from Messrs. Kenneth MacKenzie and Co. from Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 33 per dozen.
CHAMPAGNES from Joseph Kohnstamm, very Superior Cart Dorée.
Quarts, Rs. 12 per dozen.
Pints, „ 15 „ „
Do. from Gustave Collin, Carte Blanche
Quarts, Rs. 26 per dozen.
Pints. „ 29 „ „
Fleur de Sillery.
Quarts, Rs. 27 per dozen.
Pints, „ 30 „ „
Sillery Supérieur.
Quarts, Rs. 24 per dozen.
PILSENER BEER.
Quarts, Rs. 5-12 per dozen.

JOHN FLEMING & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1882.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	E	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEIPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

SNOW-VIEW
TEA GARDEN
PALAMPUR P. O.
KANGRA VALLEY

THE Proprietors of the Snow-View Tea Garden have pleasure in offering their Teas to the public, and thereby assuring unadulterated elimination [illegible]

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
DRY
MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON,—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S
EXTRACT
OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
"THE" WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA,
FOUNDED IN 1815.

Price lists may be obtained on application or post free from :—

CUTLER, PALMER and CO., Old Club House, Rampart-row W. .....Bombay.
CUTLER, PALMER and CO., 10, Hare-street .....Calcutta.
CUTLER, PALMER and CO., 16, Second Line Beach.....Madras.
CUTLER, PALMER and CO., Beau Parc, Upper Mall .....Lahore.

LONDON. { Export offices : 3, New London Street, Mark Lane, E.C.
{ West End House : Garrick House, Adelphi, W.C.
BORDEAUX, Place du Champ de Mars.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN arriving in Bombay and proceeding upcountry are respectfully invited to call at Messrs. ASQUITH and LORD'S well-known OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, and have their measures taken and registered for SHIRTS, CLOTHES, SOCKS, HATS, &c. ; much trouble and time being saved when ordering at any future time. Both the SHIRT and TAILORING DEPARTMENTS are under the Supervision of first-class ENGLISH CUTTERS, and perfect satisfaction is at all times guaranteed.

ASQUITH & LORD,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL & Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS,
OPTICIANS, CHAINMAKERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co. beg to inform their customers and the public in general that they have engaged the services of a thoroughly competent English CHAINMAKER and JEWELLER. They are now prepared to execute orders on almost any pattern of Chain, and guarantee the work done to be equal to best English make. Messrs. F. L. and Co. are the only Jewellers in Bombay employing competent European labour in the Jewellery and Chainmaking line.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Catalogues showing a variety of patterns sent post-free on application.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay ; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH
OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. MEIFFRE, NEVEU and Co. beg to announce that they will RETIRE from the business now known as "Aux Villes de France," and from THIS DATE will offer the whole of their well-known stock of superior goods at a REDUCTION of

40 PER CENT.

OFF THEIR PRICES (MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES).

ALL MUST BE SOLD.

During the sale, doors open at 8-30 a.m., and close at 6-30 p.m. sharp.

ALL REMNANT HALF PRICE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

40 per cent. Discount will be allowed for Cash upon delivery of goods.

NOTICES.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,

A COMBINATION of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive perfumes.

It is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for Toilet and Nursery use in India, and guaranteed to be FREE FROM ARSENIC or other injurious matter.

Sold in tins at annas 10 each.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 6 0
Small	3	1 3 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	1 1 0
Medium	2	0 13 0
Small	1½	0 10 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.)..... (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 4 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 5 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS..... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	4	1 12 0
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0

NOTICES.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand. It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature EARLY IN LIFE, as by delay the rate of subscription increases : death may occur before the provision is effected ; or health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance.—Standard Life Office, Bombay, Jan. 1882.

ROSALINE.

A LOTION for the relief of Prickly-Heat. If the skin is sponged for a few minutes with the Rosaline, relief is invariably obtained. It contains nothing which can be injurious to the skin, and does not act as an astringent. On infants especially its soothing effects are remarkable.

Per bottle Re. 1.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited, will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1882, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 1, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, to pass the following Special Resolutions :—

I. That the Directors, be and they are hereby, authorised to increase the Capital of the Company by the sum of Rs. 5,00,000, and to effect such increase of Capital by the issue of 1,000 new shares of Rs. 500 each.

II. That the holder or holders, for the time being, of the said new shares shall not be entitled to participate in any dividend which may be declared in respect of profits made up to the 31st day of May, 1882, but shall be entitled to participate in every dividend declared in respect of profits made after the 31st day of May, 1882.

III. That the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorised—

(*a*) To allot to every Shareholder who shall, on or before the 31st day of May, 1882, apply for the same, and who in making such application shall immediately become entitled to an allotment thereof, one new share of Rs. 500 for each original share now held by him.

(*b*) To allot, or dispose of, so many of the said 1,000 new shares as shall not on or before the 31st day of May, 1882, have been applied for, to such persons and in such manner in every respect as to the said Directors shall seem fit, save that no new share shall be allotted or disposed of below par.

(*c*) To convert at any time hereafter any five new shares of Rs. 500 each into one new share of Rs. 2,500, by accepting a surrender or surrenders of such five new shares of Rs. 500 each, from the holder or holders thereof, and by issuing in lieu thereof one new share of Rs. 2,500 in such name as the said holder or holders of such five new shares of Rs. 500 each, when so surrendered as aforesaid shall direct ; and such amount as shall be equivalent to the aggregate of the several amounts which shall have been paid upon any such five new shares of Rs. 500 each so surrendered as aforesaid, at the time when the same shall be so surrendered, shall be deemed to be the amount paid up on the new share for Rs. 2,500 which shall be issued in lieu of the said five new shares of Rs. 500 each so surrendered as aforesaid.

(*d.*) To accept previously to the issue of any five new shares of Rs. 500 each a surrender of the right to allotment of such five new shares of Rs. 500 each from the person or persons entitled to the same, and on payment of the sum for the time being called up upon the said five new shares of Rs. 500 each, by the person or persons so entitled to the allotment of the said five new shares of Rs. 500 each, to issue, in such name as the said person or persons so entitled to the said allotment as aforesaid shall direct, one new share of the nominal amount of Rs. 2,500, out of which amount a sum equal to the amount so called up upon the said five new shares of Rs. 500 each, and paid as aforesaid, shall be deemed to have been paid up.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers. & Managers.

Bombay, 14th April, 1882.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing int[illegible] kinds before the public have b[illegible] and by the exte[illegible]

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Sheds, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels, and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

10 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

Stamps on Annual Policies paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,620
„ 1880	£283,079

LIFE BRANCH.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved lives. Military Lives in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

Endowment Assurances, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

Reduction to European rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,476 7 11	1875	£2,268,432 10 8
1870	£1,821,042 3 9	1880	£1,528,322 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

STANDARD POLICIES.

WHEN an Indian Policyholder of the Standard Life Office retires to England his Policy at once ranks as an English Sterling Policy at par of Exchange, and each Rs. 1,000 assured is treated as £100 Sterling—without application to the Directors or other forms. This applies to Bonuses declared in Rupees in India as well as to Sums Assured ; and is quite independent of the fact whether all previous premiums have been paid in India or not. The premium is at the same time reduced to the English rate at the age at which the Assurance was originally effected—irrespective of health.

THOMAS LANG,
April, 1882. Secretary, Bombay branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

INVESTED FUNDS—Five millions and a-half sterling.

REVENUE—Eight hundred thousand pounds sterling.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
996 Proposals for ..... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Head Office, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
Or any of the Agents in India.

NOTICES.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from